Scheme. The focus of the programme is on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of loss reduction. Projects under the scheme are to be taken up in Two Parts. Part-A is to include the projects for establishment of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting / auditing and IT based consumer service centers. Part-B includes regular distribution strengthening projects. The scheme is being operationalised by Ministry of Power.

Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), Government of India has sanctioned 23 Projects amounting to Rs.1660.35 crore. The State Government has availed Rs.133.60 crore as on 16.09.2008 and has reportedly utilized the same. The implementing agencies have reported that works have been carried out in 192 un-electrified villages besides intensification works carried out in 280 already electrified villages as on 16.09.2008. The implementing agencies have also reported release of 1360 BPL household connections as on 16.09.2008. Projects for all the 23 districts of Assam have been sanctioned. The State Government of Assam has assigned execution of RGGVY works in seven districts namely Cachar, Dibrugarh, Hailakandi, Karimganj Kokrajhar, Sibsagar and sonitpur to Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) and the works in balance 16 districts are to be carried out by Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB).

Functioning of APDRP

260. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) has targeted to bring down aggregate technical and commercial losses of power utilities to fifteen per cent, within five years;

(b) whether Government has provided the support for State power utilities for the projects under APDRP and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government intends to make this support to States conditional, as a performance based incentive, rather than an assured one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Government had launched Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) in the year 2002-03 with the objective of encouraging reforms and of reduction in Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) loss, improving quality of supply of power and improving consumer satisfaction. The target was to reduce AT and C losses to 15% in five years in urban and high density consumption areas, to begin with.

(b) Government of India had sanctioned projects amounting to Rs.17033.58 crore under the investment component for strengthening and upgradation of sub-transmission and distribution systems of the States. The States have so far utilized Rs.11279.50 crores. An amount of Rs. 2879.73 crore has also been released to nine states for achieving reduction in cash losses under the incentive component of the programme.

(c) The Government have approved the continuation of Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan with revised terms and

conditions as a Central Sector Scheme. The focus of the programme is on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of loss reduction. Establishment of reliable and automated systems for sustained collection of accurate base line data, and the adoption of Information Technology in the areas of energy accounting are the necessary pre-conditions before sanctioning any projects for strengthening and up-gradation of Sub-transmission and distribution networks. Projects under the scheme are to be taken up in Two Parts. Part-A is to include the projects for establishment of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting / auditing and IT based consumer service centers. Part-B includes regular distribution strengthening projects. Initially funds for projects under both parts shall be provided through loan. Government of India will provide the permissible grant money as and when it becomes payable. The entire amount of loan for Part-A Projects is to be converted into grant once the establishment of the required Baseline data system is achieved and verified by an independent agency appointed by the Ministry of Power. Up to 50% (90% for special category states) of loan for Part-B projects is to be converted into grant on achieving the 15% AT and C loss in the project area. The Utilities are also to achieve the following target of AT and C loss reduction at utility level:

- Utilities having AT and C loss above 30%: Reduction by 3% per year
- Utilities having AT and C loss below 30%: Reduction by 1.5% per year

Setting up of power plants in Andhra Pradesh

261. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is establishing electricity generating plants in the East and West Godavari districts, to meet the urgent need of electricity of the people of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when the plants would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Two private sector power plants, namely, Konaseema CCPP (445 MW) and Gautami CCPP (464 MW) are scheduled to be commissioned during 2008-09 in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh. Construction of these projects has been completed, but commissioning is held up for want of availability of gas. In the state Sector the Polavaram Hydroelectric Power Project (960 MW) is programmed to be set up by APGENCO in the East Godavari District, which is likely to come up in the 12th Plan.

Setting up of Ultra Mega Power Projects in Orissa

262. SHRI B.J. PANDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up three Ultra Mega Power Projects in Orissa, in addition to the nine such plants in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what would be the power generation capacity of each of these plants; and

(d) what is the power shortage in the country and how far the above new power plants would help to mitigate the power shortage in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Power had launched an initiative for the development of 9 coal based Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs), each of about 4000 MW capacity in different States. These projects are being developed on a Build, Own and Operate basis, and the project developers are selected through a tariff based competitive bidding process by project specific shell companies which have been formed as wholly owned subsidiaries of Power Finance Corporation (PFC), the identified nodal agency for this initiative. In Orissa, a site near Bedabahal village in Sundergarh district has been identified. In addition, two additional UMPPs may feasible. Government of Orissa has been requested by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) to furnish details about the availability of land, water and other information in respect of various alternate sites.

(d) CEA has informed that as per the actual power supply position during April to September, 2008 on an all India basis, there is a peak shortage of about 16916 MW (15%) and energy shortage of about 39386 MU (10%). With the setting up of such Ultra Mega Power projects the energy demand can be met with highly competitive tariffs.

Allocation of power to Andhra Pradesh

263. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh Government had recently been desperately urging the Ministry to revive the offer of a share in electricity from the Kaiga Atomic Power Plant and Kayamkulam Naphtha Power Plant;

(b) if so, whether Government would assure of reviving the offer immediately to the State, in view of great crisis faced by the State with regard to electricity; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The 115 MW share of Andhra Pradesh in Kaiga Atomic Power Station Unit - 1 and 2, temporarily reallocated to Tamil Nadu in April, 2002, was restored to Andhra Pradesh in December, 2006.

As regards, power from Kayamkulam CCGT, the same has been allocated to Kerala and Tamil Nadu on 50:50 basis after Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka refused to avail power from this project in May, 2002. The Government of Andhra Pradesh had subsequently requested for allocation of power from Kayamkulam CCGT along with cheaper power for cooling purpose. The matter was deliberated in a meeting taken by Union Secretary (Power) on 21st November, 2007.

In view of increasing constraints in providing power from NTPC stations in the Eastern Region for pooling with power from the Kayamkulam Plant, 50% of the Kayamkulam power was offered to Andhra Pradesh as well as Karnataka without the benefit of cheaper power, which, they were not keen to avail. The present request of Andhra Pradesh has been referred to the Southern Regional Power Committee (SRPC), a body comprising inter-alia representatives of all the Southern Region constituents for deliberation and recommendations.

Changes in RGGVY

264. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the difference between Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) implemented during the Tenth Five Year Plan and the RGGVY proposed to be implemented during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether it is a fact that one of the amendments to the old RGGVY is that the States are mandated to ensure 10-12 hours of power supply in the RGGVY network; and

(c) if so, how the Ministry would ensure this condition of the Yojana when the States are not able to provide power for a minimum number of hours in towns and villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The major difference between RGGVY implemented during 10th Five Year Plan and proposed to be implemented during 11th Five Year Plan is given in the Statements. (*See* below)

(b) For RGGVY projects to be implemented during 11th Plan period, prior commitment of the State Governments has been obtained for providing daily electric supply for a minimum of 6-8 hours in the RGGVY network with the assurance of meeting any deficit in this context by supplying electricity at subsidized tariff.

(c) Central Electricity Authority has intimated that capacity addition target of 78,577 MW has been proposed during 11th Plan. However, as per latest assessment, a capacity addition of 78,520 MW is proposed to be achieved during 11th Plan. With this capacity addition the demand forecast as per 17th Electric Power Survey (EPS) (Peak as well as Energy) will be fully met by the terminal year of 11th Plan i.e. 2011-12.

Statement

Major difference between RGGVY during 10th Plan and 11th Plan

1. The States will finalize their Rural Electrification Plans in consultation with Ministry of Power and notify the same within six months. Rural Electrification Plan will be a roadmap for generation, transmission, sub-transmission and distribution of electricity in the state which will ensure the achievement of objectives of the scheme.

2. For projects to be eligible for capital subsidy under the scheme, prior commitment of the States would also be obtained before sanction of projects under the scheme for:

(i) Guarantee by State Government for a minimum daily supply of 6-8 hours of electricity in the RGGVY network with the assurance of meeting any deficit in this context by supplying electricity at subsidized tariff as required under the Electricity. Act, 2003.

(ii) Deployment of franchisees for the management of rural distribution in projects financed under the scheme and to undertake steps necessary to operationalise the scheme.

3. BPL households will be provided free electricity connections. The rate of reimbursement for providing free connections to BPL households would be Rs.2200 per household.

4. The projects under the scheme will be subject to implementation of a three tie quality monitoring mechanism.

The cost norms for village electrification have been revised as under:-

		Cost (Rs. In lakhs)
1.	Electrification of un-electrified villages	
(a)	In normal terrain	13
(b)	In hilly, tribal, desert area	18
2.	Intensive electrification of already electrified villages	
(a)	In normal terrain	4
(b)	In hilly, tribal, desert area	6
3.	Cost of electricity connection to BPL households	0.022

Allocation of power to Kerala

265. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala is a deficient State in electricity supply, as on date;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the quantity of electricity allotted to Kerala from the Central Pool during the last three years, year-wise and category-wise;

(c) whether quantity of electricity provided/being supplied to Kerala this year is less than that supplied last year;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the quantity of electricity supplied last year and that being supplied as on date, category-wise;

(f) whether steps would be taken to restore supply the same quantity of electricity from the central pool as the last year; and

(g) whether steps would also be taken to provide more power to Kerala from central unallocated share of electricity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The energy and peak shortages in Kerala during April to September, 2008 was of 928 MU (10.8%) and 372 MW (11.9%) respectively.

The power allocated to Kerala from the Central Generating Stations as on 31st March 2006, 2007 and 2008 was 1542 MW, 1314 MW and 1216-1221 MW respectively.

(d) In January, 2007, 180 MW power from Kayamkulam CCGT was diverted to Tamil Nadu following the inability expressed by Kerala to utilize full power from the project due to high cost of Naphtha. Further, allocation of 200 MW home state share to Orissa from Talcher STPS Stage-II in April, 2007 resulted in reduction of allocation of all Southern Region States from this project, including 33 MW from Kerala. However, the firm allocation increased by 17 MW in May, 2007 after commissioning of Kaiga Atomic Power Station unit-3 (220 MW). Since January, 2007, there have been reductions in the allocation of unallocated power of Central Generating Stations to Kerala as well as other Southern States in January, April and December, 2007, depending on their power supply position. The allocation of unallocated power to Kerala was enhanced in January, 2008.

(e) The energy scheduled to Kerala from the Central Generating Stations during April to September, 2008 was 3775 Million Units (MU) as compared to 4744 MU scheduled during the corresponding period of last year. The total availability of power for Kerala during April to September, 2008 increased to 7674 MU from 7481 MU during April to September, 2007.

(f) and (g) The unallocated power of Central Generating Stations is limited and fixed. Allocations and modifications of allocation, within the States/UTs in the region and made generally keeping in view the emergent or seasonal nature of the requirement, the relative power supply position, utilization of existing generation and power resources, performance and payment capacity. The allocation of unallocated power of CGSs is reviewed and revised from time to time and there is no quota earmarked for any particular State.

Moreover, the State may take proactive steps to augment power supply by adding capacity, bilateral purchases and short term purchase through Power exchange.

Recommendations of GOM on power sector

266. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, to meet Government's ambitious target of adding fresh capacity of 1,11,000 MW during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, a Group of Ministers has proposed that Government should divest upto 48 per cent of the stake in profitable central power sector companies which include NTPC, PPC, REC, PGCIL and NHPC;

(b) if so, what are the other main recommendations made the Group of Ministers for improving the power sector;

(c) whether IPO and FPOs are to meet only one-third of investment during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and stake sale funds are to be routed through new National Electricity Fund;

(d) if so, how many of its recommendations have been accepted; and

(e) to what extent it has been helpful for power sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) In pursuance of the announcement made by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in the Conference of

Chief Ministers' on power sector issues held on May 28, 2007, a Sub-Committee of the Group of Power Ministers has been constituted to look at financing issues, including upgrading transmission and distribution networks. The terms of reference of the Sub-Committee, inter-alia, include making appropriate recommendations regarding broad policy measures and instruments for mobilizing long tenure finances for meeting investment requirements of the power sector. The Sub-Committee is yet to submit its recommendations.

Attrition in NHPC

†267. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA:
SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the experienced engineers of National Hydro Power Corporation (NHPC) are joining private sector companies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of NHPC engineers at present and the number of those, who have left NHPC, so far;

(d) the likely effects on the projects of NHPC due to leaving of its engineers;

(e) the steps being taken by Government to stop the exodus of engineers; and

(f) whether officers of the NHPC are conducting recruitment camps in engineering colleges to meet the shortage of engineers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, due to the renewed interest shown by private developers in the power sector particularly in hydel power, there is a heavy demand in the country for experienced personnel. This has led to a high attrition rate in CPSUs including NHPC.

(c) The details obtained from NHPC regarding the number of engineers at present and the number of engineers who have left NHPC so far, are given below:

No. of engineers at present	No. of engineers who have left NHPC		
	In 2006	In 2007	In 2008 (till 1.10.2008)
1680	61	81	67

(d) NHPC have informed that these attritions are an ongoing process and would not have a significant impact on their ongoing project. Further, NHPC informed that they have been supplementing their team of engineers through internal recruitments and also through campus recruitments to make good the manpower shortfalls.

(e) NHPC have been taken a number of steps to retain their experienced personnel which include:

(i) Formulation of a retention strategy.

(ii) Efforts to enhance its brand image in the areas of its core competence.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(iii) Giving a greater impetus to the development and training of its employees.

(iv) Institution of rewards and recognition schemes for its employees who perform well.

(v) Introducing local allowances for the employees posted at remote projects/stations.

(vi) Trying to ensure a tenure based transfer policy for its employees.

(f) Recruitment through campus were conducted for the first time from the institutes selected from those regions, where NHPC is actively involved in developing hydro potential.

NHPC has received requests from top Institutes like IIT - Delhi, IIT - Kharagpur, IIT - Guwahati, IIT - Roorkee and Delhi College of Engineering, Delhi etc. this year for campus recruitment.

Power distribution management system

268. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to connect all the major towns and cities in the country through a complex power distribution management system, to deal with blackouts and thefts;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up a supervisory control and data acquisition system, to manage every generation and transmission system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The Government have approved the continuation of Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) during the XIth Five Year Plan with revised terms and conditions as a Central Sector Scheme. The focus of the programme is on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of loss reduction. Establishment of reliable and automated systems for sustained collection of accurate base line data, and the adoption of Information Technology in the areas of energy accounting are the necessary pre-conditions before sanctioning any projects for strengthening and up-gradation of sub-transmission and distribution networks. Projects under the scheme are to be taken up in Two Parts. Part-A is to include the projects for establishment of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting/auditing and IT based consumer service centers. Establishment of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) can also be taken up in the project areas with population more than 4 lacs and annual input energy of the order of 350 MU. Part-B includes regular distribution strengthening projects. Initially, for the projects under both the parts will be provided through loan (100% for Part-A and 25% for part-B, balance to be raised by state utilities through Financial Institutions, except special category and North-Eastern states, for which under Part-B, 90% loan will be provided) which will be converted into grant on fulfillment of conversion conditionalities, namely:

(i) the entire amount of loan for part-A projects is to be converted into grant once the establishment of the required baseline data system is achieved and verified by an independent agency appointed by Ministry of Power.

(ii) Upto 50% of loan for part-B projects can be converted into grant (proportionate to achievement of targets) on achieving 15% AT and C loss levels on projects areas for a sustained period of 5 years. In addition, utility level loss reduction (AT and C losses) @ 3% per annum for utilities with baseline loss levels exceeding 30% and @ 1.5% for utilities with baseline loss levels less than 30% have to be achieved.

Operationalisation of Open Access principle

269. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved, so far, in the operationalisation of Open Access principle provided in the Electricity Act, 2003;

(b) whether Government has made any effort to ensure that the provision contained in the Electricity Act is fully adopted by all the States;

(c) if so, the details of the efforts made; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) (i) About 25467 transactions for short-term Open Access in inter-state transmission (excluding the transactions through power exchange) for total volume of 106 BU, have been approved till August 2008.

(ii) 87 applications for Open Access in distribution with capacity of 5365 MW have been approved.

(iii) 21 SERCs have issued regulations on open access in distribution 21 SERCs have determined Transmission Charges, 18 SERCs have determined Wheeling Charges and 19 SERCs have determined Cross Subsidy Surcharge for open access for intra-state open access.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) (i) The Chief Ministers Conference in May, 2007 had resolved to operationalise open access in transmission and distribution.

(ii) To deliberate and operationalise the open access a Round Table was organized with the Forum of Regulators and Energy Secretaries in November, 2007.

(iii) In the conference of Chief Secretaries on 19th February, 2008, it was agreed that:

- SERCs will notify open access charges by the end of February, 2008. If necessary, State Government should give policy directions.
- SLDC should be made independent in functioning by the end of March, 2008.
- The State Governments should curb anti-competitive arrangements which were restricting the free flow of electricity.
- The Power Secretaries of the States should review monthly the decisions taken by SLDCs on open access applications.

(iv) Task Force headed by Member, CERC constituted to examine issues related to scheduling, metering and settlement of intra state Open access transactions.

(v) The Committee headed by Additional Secretary (Power) submitted its recommendations regarding Ring fencing Load Despatch Centres. Secretary (Power) held a meeting on 7.10.2008 with CERC, SERCs and the States Secretaries to fix time line for quick implementation of this report. Three task force have been constituted for this purpose.

(vi) In some cases brought before the CERC about alleged refusal of open access by SLDCs, CERC has passed orders to ensure that the SLDCs perform their statutory functions without any discrimination.

(vii) The inter-Ministeial Task Force on Measures for Operationalising Open Access in the Power Sector constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member (Power), Planning Commission, which has just submitted its report.

(d) Question does not arise.

Load shedding in Maharashtra

†270. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether load shedding in rural and urban areas of Maharashtra has increased this year;

(b) whether Government is providing more power to Maharashtra to tackle this problem;

(c) if so, the quantum thereof; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) According to the information reported, the maximum load shedding carried out in Maharashtra during the months of April and May, 2008 was less than the same as compared to last year by about 2460 MW and 730 MW. However, from June to August, 2008, the load shedding increased by 330 MW to 2160 MW.

(b) to (d) The prevailing allocation of power to Maharashtra from the Central Generating Stations is around 3048 MW as compared to around 2895 MW as on 31st March, 2008.

Setting up of Ultra Mega Power Projects

271. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 429, given in the Rajya Sabha on the 3rd March, 2008 and state:

(a) whether any further progress has been made towards identifying the sites for ten Ultra Mega Power Projects, to be set up in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of those Mega Power Projects which are likely to be completed within the Eleventh Five Year Plan, indicating the annual power to be generated and the areas to be served, in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Further to the progress given in response to Unstarred Question No.429 answered on 3.3.2008 of the nine Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) envisaged under the Central Government initiative, the current position regarding site identification is as follow:-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In Orissa, a site near Bhedabahal village in sundergarh district has since been confirmed by State Government. The State Government has also confirmed water allocation from Hirakud reservoir for 7 months and from Ib river for 5 months. However, the CEA has requested Government of Orissa to allow drawal of water from Hirakud reservoir only. In Chhattisgarh, a site located near villages Salka and Khameria in district Sarguja has been confirmed by the State Government. However, the approval for water allocation for the Proposed UMPP has not yet been provided by the government of Chhattisgarh. In Tamil Nadu, a site in Cheyyur village in Kanchipuram district, along with site for development of a captive port near Paramankeni village, has been finalized and approved by the State Government. Site investigation work has been initiated by the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). In Maharashtra, the State Government has recently indicated a site near Munge village in Devgarh Taluka in Sindhudurg District along with a captive port near Achra creek. In Karnataka, a suitable site has not been identified.

(c) Full benefits of these projects are expected in the 12th Plan. Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) have been signed in respect of three of the projects i.e. Sasan, Mundra and Krishnapatnam, where the bidding process has been completed and the projects awarded to the identified developers. However, as per the PPA, the developers have an option to advance the commissioning schedule. The revised PPA has been signed in respect of Sasan and Mundra UMPP. According to the revised PPA, two units each of Sasan (2x660 MW) and Mundra (2x800 MW) UMPPs will come in 11th Plan; the States to be served by these UMPPs are:

Sasan UMPP: Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh.

Mundra UMPP: Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Electrification in Jharkhand

272. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any plans to energize more households in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) proposes to give any amount, as soft loan, to the Jharkhand Government, for this purpose; and

(d) whether there are any plans to provide at least one light point to all SC/ST households in the villages already energized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Over 29.26 lakh household connections are to be released in 22 districts of Jharkhand wherein RGGVY projects are under implementation. District-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) 90% of the project cost under RGGVY is being released as capital subsidy, balance 10% of the project cost is given by REC as loan at a rate which is 0.5% less than the normal lending rate.

(d) RGGVY envisages electrification of all BPL househods including eligible SC/ST households in Jharkhand. Under RGGVY rural BPL household are being provided one light point free of cost as per Kutir Jyoti norms. 22 RGGVY projects operational in Jharkhand provide coverage for release of over 16.92 lakhs BPL household connections in Jharkhand. District-wise details are given at Statement.

Statement

District-wise status of RGGVY Projects in Jharkhand as on 16-09-2008

Sl. No.	Name of the district	DPR Code	Date of Receipt of DPR	Date of Sanction of Projects Under Implementation	Sanctioned cost of U.I. Projects (in Rs. Lakhs)	Coverage Under the DPRs No. of Villages		
						Already Electrified	Un-Electrified	De-Electrified
1.	Bokaro	2013	5/31/2006	9/10/2006	5863.11	242	166	56
2.	Chatra	2003	6/27/2006	3/5/2008	14477.46	219	952	170
3.	Deoghar	2007	5/31/2006	9/21/2006	9699.36	760	1295	119
4.	Dhanbad	2012	5/31/2006	9/21/2006	6100.61	684	195	12
5.	Dumka	2011	7/18/2006	3/5/2008	19356.6	365	2253	48
6.	Garhwa	2001	5/31/2006	11/30/2006	10690.89	252	533	3
7.	Giridih	2006	6/5/2006	3/5/2008	20077.36	418	1478	480
8.	Godda	2008	7/18/2006	3/5/2008	12045.73	391	1168	64
9.	Gumla	2016	6/5/2006	12/23/2006	12049.66	121	461	323
10.	Hazaribag	2004	6/27/2006	3/5/2008	15156.09	750	670	51
11.	Jamtara	2019	5/31/2006	11/30/2006	8418.05	278	685	0
12.	Kodarma	2005	5/31/2006	9/10/2006	5790.1	206	307	4
13.	Latehar	2020	2/13/2006	11/30/2006	9394.59	69	571	31
14.	Lohardaga	2015	10/23/2006	3/5/2008	5695.9	69	138	144
15.	Pakaur	2010	10/23/2006	3/5/2008	11834.86	144	902	82
16.	Palamu	2002	5/31/2006	11/30/2006	14384.86	425	893	250
17.	Pashchimi Singhbhum	2017	2/13/2006	11/30/2006	19900.53	215	825	293
18.	Purbi Singhbhum	2018	2/13/2006	11/30/2006	10785.14	660	630	207
19.	Ranchi	2014	7/3/2006	3/5/2008	21943.02	704	1109	177
20.	Sahibganj	2009	10/23/2006	3/5/2008	16906.81	183	943	181
21.	Saraikela Kharsawan	2021	2/13/2006	8/18/2006	8891.58	435	454	34
22.	Simdega	2022	6/5/2006	4/24/2007	8930.7	32	337	43
	Total of All Districts				268392.38	7622	16965	2772

Note - The details of Sanctioned Cost (Col-6) and Infrastructure details (Col-15, 16 and 17) are given, for the Under Implementation Projects.

Coverage Under the DPRs				Name of Implementing Agency	No. of New 33 KV Sub-Stations (Capacity in MVA)	No. of Augmented 33 KV Sub-Stations (Capacity in MVA)	No. of DTs (Capacity in MVA)
No. of Hamlets		No. of Connections to Rural Households (Including BPL)	No. of Connections to BPL House holds				
Already Electrified	De-/Un-Electrified						
935	2792	104563	39564	DVC	3 (15.75)	0. (0.0)	1182 (16.91)
654	6897	115385	84279	DVC	8 (28.35)	1 (3.15)	1829 (21.18)
1658	1604	61887	16363	NTPC	2 (30.0)	5 (25.0)	2376 (30.25)
1676	1160	110978	74089	DVC	2 (4.75)	4 (7.95)	786 (10.78)
87	1337	224455	193106	NTPC	2 (4.75)	4 (9.5)	3487 (41.02)
466	3543	152311	110607	JHSEB	10 (31.5)	0 (0.0)	2710 (35.84)
601	3706	235355	131143	DVC	5 (31.5)	5 (24.93)	3015 (47.18)
49	718	159481	130892	NTPC	4 (18.15)	0 (0.0)	2362 (28.0)
267	4029	129257	105666	DVC	7 (22.05)	3 (9.45)	1322 (16.82)
1648	4895	218914	125996	DVC	4 (29.45)	7 (27.6)	1890 (28.1)
409	1167	61134	32218	NTPC	2 (10.0)	4 (16.3)	1194 (18.99)
347	1359	52339	30554	DVC	4 (18.9)	0 (0.0)	795 (9.92)
171	4081	91460	78267	JHSEB	5 (9.55)	2 (3.2)	3039 (41.78)
118	725	54036	8186	NTPC	4 (18.3)	0 (0.0)	1078 (14.6)
0	1808	120047	14208	NTPC	3 (13.15)	6 (22.6)	2795 (38.63)
616	5635	196448	115068	JHSEB	4 (12.6)	4 (6.6)	2827 (36.84)
295	6654	190591	123481	JHSEB	10 (16.0)	3 (4.8)	5480 (77.0)
1119	1606	115477	70773	JHSEB	1 (1.6)	3 (4.8)	3145 (46.13)
1257	1814	173025	41083	NTPC	8 (27.95)	0 (0.0)	4447 (60.15)
337	1914	156042	20585	NTPC	7 (29.45)	0 (0.0)	4352 (59.77)
702	3141	119373	86250	JHSEB	3 (4.8)	3 (4.8)	3321 (47.03)
382	6050	83702	59419	DVC	5 (15.75)	1 (3.15)	1175 (14.84)
13794	66635	2926260	1691797		103 (394.30)	55 (173.83)	54607 (741.76)

Delay in execution of power projects by BHEL

273. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has observed that BHEL, assigned with commissioning of units with 3300 mw generation capacity in the second quarter of the current fiscal, has been able to add only 710 mw thus lagging behind;

(b) if so, whether BHEL has attributed the delay in execution of its projects on poor infrastructure at sites and delays in supply of components by venders;

(c) whether BHEL has also observed that contractors are preferring to work on projects implemented by private companies; and

(d) if so, the Government's comments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) During the 2nd quarter of 2008-09, a commissioning target of 1585 MW was assigned to BHEL. Against this target, BHEL achieved the commissioning of 750 MW.

(b) The Department of Heavy Industry has attributed shortfall in meeting targets to-

(i) Limited number and capability of construction contractors in the country;

(ii) Delay in supplies by vendors of Balance of Plant (BOP) like coal and ash handling systems, water treatment plants, cooling water systems, air conditioning and ventilation systems, fire protection systems, cooling towers, construction equipment, civil works and services etc.

(iii) In some cases inputs from customers also delayed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Hydro-electric power generation

274. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of an overall installed power generation capacity of 1,45,000 mw, the share of hydel power is a mere 36,000 mw;

(b) what is the status of Government's efforts to tap the balance hydel potential;

(c) whether Government has proposed imposing restrictions on foreign nationals engaged in hydel projects in border areas, through surveillance on their movements; and

(d) whether Government would also restrict the number of visas for foreign nationals, seeking to work on hydel projects in border areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir. As on 30.09.2008, the total installed capacity in the country is 1,44,554.97 MW and the

share of hydro power accounts for 36347.76 MW (24.97%), excluding Small Hydro (*i.e.* projects upto capacity of 25 MW).

(b) The Government has taken several initiatives to tap the balance hydel potential. As a result, 41 Hydro electric schemes (above 25 MW) with an aggregate installed capacity of 13,385 MW are presently under construction. Further, another 19 Hydroelectric Schemes with an aggregate installed capacity of 8,923 MW having obtained concurrence of CEA will be taken up for construction. The pace of development of hydro power projects also depends on the proactive stance of the host State.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. No such restrictions have yet been imposed. However, to address the concerns of the security agencies guidelines are being framed for security clearance of foreign companies before they take up the development and contracts for hydroelectric projects located in sensitive areas. The exact nature of restrictions including visa restrictions has not yet been decided.

Power projects and demand

275. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hydro, thermal and nuclear power plants functioning in the country;

(b) the total power being generated from these power plants, as on date, State-wise;

(c) the estimated demand of power from agriculture, industrial and domestic sectors, as on date, State-wise;

(d) whether the bulk of power, so generated, is being stolen unchecked; and

(e) the plans formulated or being implemented by the Government to check the menace and unearth such cases of power thefts, region-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) There are 425 power stations in country comprising 176 thermal, 243 hydro and 6 nuclear stations for which generation is monitored in CEA.

(b) Details indicating State-wise total power generated from these stations during the year 2008-09 (April' 08 to September' 08) are given in the Annexure. [*See* Appendix 214th Annexure No. 4].

(c) As per the 17th Electric Power Survey Report, the estimated forecast for electricity consumption in Agriculture, Industrial and Domestic Sectors for the year 2008-09 is given as Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) The draft report on Performance of State Power Utilities for the years 2004-05 to 2006-07 prepared by the Power Finance Corporation indicates that the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) Loss of the State Power Utilities at the national level for 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 was 34.33%, 34.54% and 32.07% respectively of the total energy available for sale.

The Electricity Act, 2003 has incorporated specific provisions for detection of theft of electricity, speedy trial of theft related offences and also for the recovery of the charges of electricity stolen. The Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2007 explicitly made theft of electricity a congnizable and non-bailable offence. The distribution licencees have been empowered to disconnect the supply of electricity upon detection of theft. The penalty for repeated theft of electricity by large consumers has also been enhanced.

The Central Government has impressed upon the State Governments for the need to take effective steps for effectively curbing power theft and has advised the introduction of suitable incentive schemes for such informers who give clue of the source of theft of electricity. The State Governments have also been asked to expedite setting up of special courts as provided in the Electricity Act, 2003 for speedy disposal of theft related cases. The Central Government has built a national consensus to focus on a time bound programme for reduction of Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) losses. In the Chief Minister's Conference held under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister on 28th May, 2007, an unanimous resolution was adopted which *inter alia* included the commitment of the States, with appropriate assistance from the Centre, to establish the necessary baseline data and information technology applications for energy accounting and auditing, and for ensuring a resolute elimination of electricity theft.

Statement

All India and State/UT Wise Forecast of Electrical Energy consumption during 2008-09

In million kwh

State	Domestic Consumers	Agriculture*	LT In Industries	HT. Industries
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	10081	72	2458	1022
Haryana	4373	8438	1401	4127
Himachal Pradesh	989	59	420	3386
Jammu and Kashmir	2453	207	336	860
Punjab	7945	11647	3020	9367
Rajasthan	6220	7887	2319	5850
Uttar Pradesh	16503	7029	3525	6451
Uttaranchal	1617	664	142	1252

1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	547	3	146	188
Sub Total (NR)	50729	36005	13768	32504
Goa	634	24	110	1534
Gujarat	8027	14339	8003	13689
Chhattisgarh	2538	1659	525	6439
Madhya Pradesh	7151	7872	1023	6001
Maharashtra	17846	13427	6995	23414
D. and N. Haveli	53	9	412	2487
Daman and Diu.	57	4	244	1383
Sub Total (WR)	36307	37335	17312	54947
Andhra Pradesh	11750	20236	3915	11612
Karnataka	5762	12457	3779	5822
Kerala	5754	296	860	3287
Tamil Nadu	17471	11960	6718	11027
Lakshadweep	18	0	1	0
Pondicherry	429	133	130	1804
Sub Total (SR)	41166	45082	15402	33551
Bihar	4891	1577	252	994
Jharkhand	2399	98	256	9089
Orissa	5127	369	397	5550
West Bengal	8583	1011	1234	10779
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	112	0	7	0
Sikkim	67	0	21	5
Sub Total (ER)	21067	3055	2160	26418
Assam	1942	67	271	752
Manipur	210	4	34	24
Meghalaya	376	1	13	606
Nagaland	167	0	33	72
Tripura	304	106	71	0

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	95	0	8	0
Mizoram	160	4	4	2
Sub Total (NER)	3255	181	435	1456
Islands				
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	112	0	7	0
Lakshadweep	18	0	1	0
Total (All India)	152653	121658	49086	148876

*Irrigation — Pumpsets/State Tubewells/Irrigation Schemes.

Power Generation

276. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the current power generation in the country;

(b) the share of nuclear power, thermal and hydro electricity, separately;

(c) the cost of power generation, per unit, of nuclear, thermal and hydro electricity, separately;

(d) what is the most optimistic scenario, as far as nuclear power generation is concerned, expected to emerge if Indo-US nuclear deal is operationalised and its share of contribution to India's total power generation; and

(e) whether nuclear power would cost heavily, as compared to coal and hydroelectricity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) During the current year (April-September, 2008), the total power generation in the country was 359026 Million Unit (MU) including 4422 MU import of power from Bhutan. The share of power generation from April to September, 2008 from thermal, nuclear and hydro power stations is given as under:

Category	Actual Generation (MU)	Share (%)
Nuclear	7673	2.1
Thermal	279481	77.8
Hydro*	71782	20.1
Total	359026	100.0

*Includes import of power from Bhutan.

(c) and (e) According to information available with CEA, the comparative power unit cost of electricity in respect of nuclear, thermal and hydro power for the year 2006-07 in the country is given below:

Type	(Paise/Kwh)
Nuclear*	228.00
Thermal	197.99
Hydro	127.13

*As informed by Department of Atomic Energy.

(d) As informed by the Department of Atomic Energy (Power Section), the Integrated Energy Policy of the Government of India envisages reaching a nuclear power capacity of 63,000 MW by the year 2032

Coverage of APDRP and RGGVY in Assam

277. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of implementation of the sub-transmission and distribution network in three districts of Assam, under Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) and Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);

(b) whether the entire area of Assam is yet to be covered under these programmes;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) if not, the status thereof;

(e) whether the Ministry has received any proposal from the State Governments, especially from Assam, for rural electrification; and

(f) if so, the present status of its clearance, implementation target set and allocation made for the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (f) Government of India had sanctioned 15 projects amounting to Rs. 650.73 crore under investment component of Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) to Assam, out of which APDRP component to be borne by Government of India is Rs. 601.54 crore. Government of India had already released Rs. 596.23 crores. State of Assam has utilised Rs. 532.58 crores so far. Projects sanctioned under APDRP cover the districts *viz.* Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Dhemaji, Dibrugarh, Golaghat, Kamprup (Metro), Kamprup (Rural), North Cachar Hills, Hailakandi, Jorhat, Karimganj, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Darang, Marigaon, Nagaon, Sibsagar, Cachar and Tinsukia. The Government have approved the continuation of APDRP during the Eleventh Five Year Plan with revised terms and conditions as a Central Sector Scheme. The focus of the programme is on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of loss reduction. Projects under the scheme are to be taken up in Two Parts. Part-A is to include the projects for establishment of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting/ auditing